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THE SUN, New York city.

Locat, Nawa.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Passe and New York Associated Passe is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for punit; use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Fifth Avenue.

The two great buildings to be erected on opposite corners of the Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street for the use of two of give further distinction to a neighborhood which already has become conspicuous as a centre of clubs and kindred institutions To some extent, these two establishments. DELMONICO'S on the east and SHERRY'S on the west, will compete for public and fashionable approval; but for that very reason each is likely to contribute to the prosperity of the other.

The transformation of this neighborhood, which will be carried forward by the erection of these spacious buildings as houses of refection and for social entertainments, began with the purchase of a site by the Century Club in Forty-third street, to the west of the Fifth avenue, only about six years ago. At that time the block was disfigured by stables, which gave it an inferior character, though the high ground of the situation made it especially desirable for architectural improvement. Accordingly, when the Century Club established itself there and put up its tasteful building, other institutions of the same general kind speedily followed its example, and the unsightly stables gave place to the important and imposing structures of the Academy of Medicine, the Racquet Club, and the Bar Association, while on the opposite side of the street the Renaissance Hotel was erected. Thus the direction which the fu ture development of the region was to take was determined and assured. It was to be come a great centre, about which would be gathered associations, institutions, hotels, and kindred establishments, to which would be attracted large numbers of citizens and visitors seeking to enjoy their advantages.

The erection of the two houses of entertainment to which we have referred will naturally assist powerfully in the transformation of the neighborhood during the next few years until it is made complete. The stables in Forty-fourth street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, will be replaced by extensive structures, the private dwellings in the adjacent fashionable thoroughfare will be torn down to provide sites for a succession of large and important buildings, and the whole of that elevated district will be utilized for the public purposes for which it is so especially adapted. This transformation is likely to go on until the Fifth avenue from Forty-second street to the Central Park is lined throughout with business and other establishments of the same general sort; before many years they will drive out the occupants of even the most imposing of the private residences

which have been erected there recently. The change in the character of the Fifth avenue below Forty-second street which has already occurred is not greater or more radical than that which is likely to take place even more rapidly above Murray Hill after the building of the extensive establishments of SHERRY'S and DELMONICO'S at Forty fourth street. It will be a region of clubs. sumptuous restaurants, and houses of entertainment, and of business structures invited by their proximity. It will be an even ore notable thoroughfare than ever throughout its whole extent from Washington square to the Central Park, both in its architectural display and its other attractions for the public.

New York at St. Louis.

Whatever compromises or divisions of future party honors there may be in other States between those favoring and those opposing the nomination of WILLIAM Mc-KINLEY at St. Louis, there can be nothing of compromise among the delegates representing the Republican party of New York. There has been some talk, here or there, of this or that distinguished leader of Republican party forces getting on or off "the Ohio band wagon," an expression which came in use among politicians four years ago to describe the moving political proceson which was headed for Minneapolis and had for its object the renomination of Gen. HARRISON. With little consistency, little grace, and very little appreciation of the most rudimental obligations of political and personal loyalty, certain Republicans have been "jumping" to McKINLEY. These changes of political preference are not unusual in advance of a National Convention. the outcome of which is undetermined until its delegates assemble. But the State fight in New York turns on no matter of individual preference for one or other of the Republican Presidential candidates. It goes deeper; it relates to a controversy over factional regularity and recognition, and the circumstances which have brought out this condition are worth narrating.

The Republican party in New York is beset with factional differences in the large cities of the State, and more particularly in the three described in the amended Constitution as "cities of the first class," New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, In New York as nearly every one knows, the lines of division are sharply drawn between the PLATT men on the one side and the Ohio and Union League men on the other. The PLATT men have the machinery of the County Committee: the Ohio and Union League men have most of the offices. In Brooklyn the two Republican factions are so evenly balanced, both in the County Committee and in the possession of the local patron age, that victory goes to the standard of patther, but oscillates waveringly between the two. In Buffalothe anti-PLATT Republicans are in possession of the party machinery and those of the offices which the Democrats have left them. In three other large elties of the State, Syracuse, Albany, and Rochester, the same factional divisions be tween the Republicans exist substantially. But in the towns and counties of the interior the organization or machine Republicans, who acknowledge the leadership of ex-Senator PLATT, and are in harmony with the Republican State Administration with Governor Monton at its head, predominate.

In the month of March, when the organization Republicans of the PLATT faction determined to make the support of LEVI P. MORTON for President the test of Republi can allegiance in New York, the anti-PLATT men throughout the State, prompted to that course by some anti-PLATT Republican

clearly a man of some knowledge of the real The Sun. situation, determined to make Major Mc-KINLEY their candidate, and support of Mc-KINLEY synonymous with opposition to PLATT in New York. It was a well-planned affair because it assured a cohesiveness which could in no other way be secured the McKINLEY movement in this State; and it brought together and held together all the anti-PLATT Republicans under the common bond of a supreme and not unpromising effort to wrest control of the Republican party machinery in New York State from the PLATT regulars through the power in office of a Republican President, who, while in executive office as the Governor of Ohio, showed himself to be an honorable partisan in support of his party friends and indifference to Mugwump censors and critics. So far as the representation of the State of New York is concerned, the only support which McKINLEY will get in St. Louis will come from the antithe most noted enterers of the town, will PLATT Republicans. The most vigorous and most consistent opposition to McKIN-LEY's nomination in this State will come from the PLATT regulars. There seems to be no probability of any compromise in the matter short of the overthrow of one or the other faction at St. Louis; for the McKINLEY boomers in this State are shouting for their favorite because they wish to see a third Republican President from Ohio in office intrusted with the agencies of political reprisal in the way of Federal patronage to destroy the PLATT regulars and put them

in the saddle. To the ingenious man, persistent and implacable in his hostility to PLATT, who originated this plan of campaign to mass the anti-PLATT men of New York for Mc-KINLEY, great fame and honor will come if the scheme works. The greater will be Mr. PLATT's credit if it doesn't.

Early Chapters of the Legislative Biography of Major McKinley.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY'S appearance in national politics was almost simultaneous with that of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Geologically, he belongs to the Ohio drift of the HAYES period. Before his election to the Forty-fifth Congress his military high-water mark had been that of Captain and brevet Major in the Union army, and his highest civil office that of Public Prosecutor in Stark county.

McKinley was sworn in as a Representative on Oct. 15, 1877. In the same Ohio delegation were JAMES A. GARFIELD, JACOB D. Cox, and CHARLES FOSTER. The House was Democratic, and SAMUEL J. RANDALL was Speaker. The first time McKINLEY arose in the House was on Dec. 10, when he presented the petition of some iron manafacturers in his own town of Canton and elsewhere, praying Congress to take no action concerning tariff revision until it had made an official inquiry into the condition of the various industries of the country. At the same time the Major put in two private pension bills.

His first speech was delivered on April 15, 1878. It was a tariff speech, an argument for protection and against free trade or tariff reform, and it is practically the same speech which the Major has been delivering from time to time ever since. It was elaborately prepared and earnestly delivered, but while heard with respectful attention it did not produce any profound impression of its author's greatness as a thinker or orator. This speech concludes with an appeal against tariff agitation which is interesting to read now:

"Mr. Chairman, there never was a time in the his tory of this country more inauspicious than the present time for the dreamer and the theorist to put into practical operation his impracticable theories of political economy. The country does not want them; the business men of the country do not want them. They want quiet to recuperate their wasted forces; and I am sure I utter no sentiment new or original when I say that if this House will promptly pass the appropriation bills and other pressing legislation, following this with an immediate adjournment, the people will appland such a course as the work of statesmen and the wisdom of men of affairs."

During the three sessions of that Fortyfifth Congress McKINLEY was on his feet in the House only nine times; except once, always for unimportant incidental remarks.

Being reelected to the Forty-sixth Con gress, the Major gained by Speaker RAN-DALL's appointment a place as a minority member of an important committee, that on the Judiciary. Almost on the anniversary of his first speech in Congress he de livered a second, opposing the Democratic attempt to repeal those Federal election laws which, to the satisfaction of all good citizens, have since then been wiped off the statute books. McKINLEY's defence of the odious DAVENPORT laws, and of Federal in terference and force displayed the narrow-

est spirit of partisan intolerance. But the most interesting thing about McKinley's bloody shirt speech of April 18, 1879, is that it led to a personal incident, unimportant in itself, but, like many unimportant incidents, luciferous in its revelation of character. McKINLEY had been attacking the Southern Democrats and intimating that now they were in power at Washington they would never pause, if unchecked, until they had nullified the results of the war, including the constitutional amendments. In support of his prediction he quoted some of the rubbish which used to appear in the now almost forgotten Okolong States. He also quoted from a recent speech in the House by JOE BLACKBURN of

"I have not forgotten [said Mr. McKininy] that th gentleman from Kentucky, who now presides over this ommittee with so much ability, declared a few days age, upon the floor of this House. 'It is this organiza-tion, the Democratic, that has come back to rule and that means to rule.' That this is their purpose I have never doubted. How and in what manner, let the gentieman's own words speak, and I read an extract n his speech: "We do not intend to stop until we have stricken

the last vestige of your war measures from the statute

The House was in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. BLACKBURN was in the chair. Mr. FINLEY of Ohio thus interposed in his behalf:

" Mr. FINLEY-Will my colleague yield a moment?

"Mr. McKisley—I cannot yield.
"Mr. Fisley—I desire simply to ask the gentleman to finish the sentence he has read in part. I do not say he has garbled anything; but why does he not ish reading the sentence ?
"Mr. McKixtey—I have not garbled at all. If the

gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], who is now in the chair, or my colleague (Mr. Fixent), wants the entire speech road, and I can have my time ex-tended for that purpose, I shall be very glad. Mr. FixLEY-I merely ask for the completion of the

Then Mr. BLACKBURN, in the chair, himself appealed to McKINLEY for decent treatment in the matter of the quotation : "The Chairman [Mr. Blacksons]-if the gentleman from this will permit the present occupant of the chair, he will ask that the gentleman read, no entire speech, but the sentence, instead of a part of

M. KINLEY - What sentence is it? The Chairman-The one last referred to by the Mr. M. Hrsr.ny-Have you, sir, the whole speech?

If so. I will gladly read further, The Chairman-The Chair has not a copy at hand. Mr. Mc Kextex-I would not do the gentleman any

The Chairman-The Chair will furnish a copy to Mr. McKinger-The gentleman from Kentucky is

evidently not in office hereabouts, and one of those brave, courageous men who speak the sentiments of his party and does not cover them up We know just what he means. I repeat his language:
"'We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute

book.15 Having thus declared that he had done no garbling, and having thus repeated his original statement as to what Mr. BLACKBURN said, Major McKINLEY proceeded without interruption to the end of his speech for Federal interference and force. When he SPRINGER to the chair and took the floor. Then ensued this extraordinary exposure of Major McKINLEY's conduct :

" Mr. Harrston (Mr. Springer in the chair) ross.
" Mr. McKininy - I desire ----" Mr. Barrston -- I desire to yield if I have the

The Chairman—The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Blacknums] has the floor.
"Mr. Blacknums—I follow the worthy example of the gentleman from Ohlo. I decline to yield. I had hoped that when a member of Congress undertakes to quote from the Record words that he alleges have been uttered by a colleague on the floor, he would abow a degree of intelligence and a degree of fairness sufficient to prevent the garbling of an official utter-ance. It is, sir, a pitiable instance either of the weakness of the man or the weakness of the cause, or the

combined weakness of both, that prompts any man to gurble and misquote the utterances of another. "The gentieman who has last occupied the floor told this committee that I had declared—and he pretended to read from the official Record, speaking for the party to which I belong and of which I am the humblest mouthplece—that we never intended to stop until we had stricken from the statute book the last of the war neasures. Mr. Chairman, that utterance was not warranted; that utterance was not true, and the Record shows it. But worse than that, from the chair I asked the gentleman to do me the justice to read the whole sentence, not the speech. "Mr. McKixi.ev-I ask the gentleman-

"Mr. Blacksunx-I decline to yield the floor, with all deference to the gentleman. I will speak for my-lelf, as he refused to speak for me when I was gagged. I asked him to read the sentence which he garbled. He decline L I sent to my desk and took an official copy of that speech which he pretended to quote from: I underlined and underscored the remainder of the sentence. I wrote a marginal note on the page expressed in these very words: 'Why be so unfate as to garble a sentence in this faction?' He took that, when sent to him by a page, pitched it on his desk, and refused to give me the opportunity to be heard from the Eccord. Now, I will read the sentence which the gentleman declined to do me the justice before the House and the country to read: ""We do not intend to stop until we have stricken

the last vestige of your war measures from the statute book, which like these-"Which, like these election laws

"Were born of the passions incident to civil strife and looked..."

" To the abridgment of the liberty of the citizen."

That part of the sentence which Major MCKINLEY had deliberately suppressed and as deliberately refused to produce after the urgent personal appeal of the gentleman wronged by the misquotation, changes the whole meaning which McKINLEY had endeavored to fasten upon BLACKBURN's remark. From a revolutionary declaration it became the mere statement of a legitimate intention, which has since been carried out. The Federal election laws have been stricken from the statutes. We do not hear of anybody to-day demanding their reënactment. Even Major McKINLEY is possibly satisfied to let matters stand as they are. But at that time the caustic words of the Kentuckian were hardly needed to complete the shocking exposure of Major McKinley's methods of political controversy. The incident left him in a most humiliating position. On that day and subsequently, when he returned to the effort to justify himself in the eyes of the House, he stammered a few words of explanation that did not explain, and then fell back deflantly upon this absurd proposition:

"I do not think that the remaining clause, which the gentleman from Kentucky reads, changes at all the part I read; but I leave that question to the comnittee and to the judgment of the country."

This was the first occasion on which Major MCKINLEY exhibited himself to his associates in Congress otherwise than as the maker of perfunctory motions, or as the declaimer of carefully studied periods. It was not an auspicious revelation of his more intimate qualities. It cannot be said that the McKinley-Blackburn incident of 1879 gave to either the Republicans or the Democrats of the House a favorable impression of the Ohio statesman's candor, cour-

tesy, or intellectual resources. Ten years later the accidental circumstance that the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY feated by REED, placed McKINLEY at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means. A Republican tariff bill, in framing which others bore a more important part than himself, thus came, according to custom, to be ticketed with his name. Still labelled with the name of McKINLEY, the Republican tariff bill of 1890 became a law, principally through the efforts and influence of Speaker REED. The name sticks, and it is that name, and scarcely anything else, which convention after convention of frantically enthusiastic Republicans is booming along toward St. Louis. The man is little understood by the country. The nomination will be the nomination of a name.

One Stuffed Prophet is enough for at least a hundred years.

Men Enough Now for the Navy.

One thing made sure by the Senate's action on the Navy Appropriation bill is that provision is made for all the enlisted men required for the ships. The number is greater even than that for which Secretary HERBERT bimself asked.

This result was reached in a peculiar way. Last year the Secretary found that, in order to man properly the ships built and building, 2,000 additional men were required. Congress granted half that number at once, and this year the House authorized the other 1,000. At the same time, as it was providing liberally for the navy, giving it four new battle ships among other things, it added 500 additional marines.

After this bill had gone to the Senate there came before the House a separate neasure from that body, primarily devoted to providing for an apprentice station at San Francisco; and interpolated in that Senate bill was the highly important general provision that the 750 apprentices in the navy should hereafter be reckoned as additional to the legal enlisted force. The House promptly passed this bill, thereby practically adding 750 to the enlisted force of scamen. Indeed, enlistments have already begun again, and, as a direct result of that quiet little rider on the apprentice station bill, the three battle ships Massachusetts. Oregon, and Texas are all expected to go into commission within a few weeks, while the Newark, also, can be retained in commission, her crew not being required for

duty elsewhere. When the navy bill reached the Senate, its committee allowed the provision for the 1,000 additional men for the navy to stand, but struck out the one for the addition of 500 to the marine corps. This happened, if we do not err, before the House had practically added 750 already to the navy by concurring in the apprentice station bill. however that may be, it would not have been strange if the Senate had remembered this 750, and had accordingly reduced the provision for 1,000 additional men to 250. But what it actually did was to vote not only the 1,000, but also the 500 for the marine corps, thus assuring, within the last fortnight, the wholly unexpected gain of 2,250 enlisted seamen and marines. Add the 1.000 provided for last year, and we

have 3,250 within this short period. Up to a year ago the maximum legal orce was only 9,000 enlisted men of the navy and 2,100 of the marine corps, an aggregate of 11,100. Thus the surprising addition of nearly 80 per cent, has been made. had finished, Mr. BLACKBURN called Mr. In this respect the Fifty-fourth Congress has done all that could be asked of it.

The Matter with William

Our estermed Republican contemporary, the Boston Journal, perhaps yields to a not uncommon trait of Massachusetts to regard herself as the navel of the universe in saying that " Massachusetts is the bete noir of the Democracy," and that " to the ordinary Jeffersonian the Bay State stands to-day as the very fountain head of Republicanism." Without attempting to discover what particular ornament to the fauna of Massachusetts a "bete noir" is, the Democrats can lay their hands upon their chests and solemnly deny that they have any objection to Massachusetts and even that they regard it as the fountain head of Republicanism. It is a solid and trustworthy Republican State, but there are divers other States more important to the Republicans. Democrats expect Massachusetts to be Republican, and when it elects a Democratic Governor as it elected WILLIAM GASTON in 1874, BEN-JAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER in 1882, and WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL three times successively. Democrats outside of the State are amused and surprised. But after all, the world continues to wag on much the same as before, and the excitement is not deep and permanent.

The Boston Journal drags out its "bete noir" for the purpose of frightening the Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL. The average Democrat," it says, "would be fairly parelyzed with mingled wrath and wonder at the thought that his party's chosen leader came from Massachusetts."

The average or even below-the-average Democrat will not bother about the site of the candidate provided he is duly qualified in sand and sense. The trouble with the Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL isn't that he lives in Cambridge, Mass., but that he appears to be one of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND's decoy ducks.

The Indiana Republican State platform is remarkable rhetorically as the next most turgid production of the year.

A note of fresh Americanism is heard in La Patrie of Montreal. Considering the great armaments which are building in Canada under England's direction, in which our contemporary sees no relief for agriculture, no market for her produce, no barrier to emigration, and no benefit to Canada, La Patrie says: "Let us be wise and patriotic. Let us labor for Canada and for the good of its population rather than sacrifice our labors and our millions for the pleasure

While the Deminton of Canada is practically a vassal and an appendix of England, it can be said truly that the Canadians are a people with-out a country. Indeed, as a correspondent tells us, "there are Englishmen and Scotchmen in Canada, but few Canadians."

This ruling of Commissioner ROOSEVELT at a police trial on Thursday is as sound as Har-

trousers and not pants. You might as well say that the gent had his hands in his pants pockets."

The Hon, THEODORE ROOSEVELT is a true re-

Our esteemed contemporary, the Cultivatar and Country Gentleman, is moved by the appointment of the Hon. CHARLES AGRICOLA WEITING to remark that "it will be little short of a miracle if a worthy leader and champion of the agriculture of such a State as this can be made, by Gevernment flat, of a gentleman, who is not known ever to have done anything. written a line, or said a word that has made the slightest impress on our rural history." This is unjust to Mr. WEITING and seems to show an erroneous conception of the relations of agriculture to the State Commissioner of Agriculture. The purpose of had run for Speaker against the Hon. | the office held by Mr. WEITING is to give a THOMAS BRACKETT REED, and had been dessalary to a Republican or a Democrat and to persuade the farmers that the State Government smiles upon their labors. The Commissioner benefits himself and perhaps his party, but he is as unnecessary to the farming interests of New York as a dentist in a hen house In fact, he might just as well, and with a better sense of the fit and fitness of things, be taken from Wall street or the Fifth avenue. The leaders and champions of agriculture are the farmers themselves.

> The Hon. ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE, M. C., a distant relative of the ADAMS family, has taken the trouble to aver that "there is a feeling in other parts of the country that Maine is a little too far East to go for a Presidential candidate," Mr. Monse's English is a little uncertain on its legs, but his meaning is clear. No doubt he believes himself that Maine is too far East. If, however, the Republican party wants a statesman who almost eags beneath his weight of all the virtues, the friend of religion, prohibition, edu-cation, Government seed, and the A. P. A., such a man can be found by addressing the Hon. ELLIAH A. MORSE, Canton, Mass., a place which, in Mr. Monse's opinion, is just East enough.

"Mr. CLEVELAND wouldn't get twelve countlesin the South," said Mr. Esnar of Texas. "A very considerable number of the Southern gold nen would not yot for ir. CLEVELAND because of toeir objection to a third term."—Wachington Plat.

For all its silver and populistic crazes there is an abiding sense of political principle in the Democratic South.

The Republican State Convention in Michigan shrank from adopting the unequivocal gold money plank reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions, because a minority delegate cried that "that would put us back to Clevelandism and bondism." The delusion that the preservation of the gold standard, instead of the deficiency of revenue was the prime cause for the sale of CLEVELAND bands, has relicted even the Republicans.

One effect of our new Constitution will be the absence of an election for municipal officers in New York city this year. Such a thing has never occurred before at a general election. At the election of three years ago two of the most important officials in the scheme of government of this city, the District Attorney and the Comptroller, were elected for a term of three years each, which, but for the change prescribed by the Constitution, as amended, would terminate on the first of December next. To harmonize the tenure of these officers with the new plan of separating municipal from State elections, however the terms of firstrict Attorney Perrows and of Comptroller Firell were lengthened one year beyond the period provided for by the acts of the voters, and these two officials will continue in the city's service until the close of 1897. And it is probably a very good thing for the administration of governmental affairs in New York in the prosecution of offenders against the laws and in the protection of the city's financial interests that this change has been made. In 1807 there will be a "general round-up" for the choice of Mayor, District Attorney, Sheriff, Comptroller, Judges, and

At this year's election in New York a Governo and Lieutenent-Governor, as well as Presidential electors members of Congress, and mem-

bern of the Albany Assembly, will be voted for, and the battle for political supremacy, so far as it is in the power of the prescience of majority of the members of a Constitutional Convention to make it so, will be on the lines of national questions. The year following national and State questions are to be set saide from the tolods and thoughts of the voters and local estions only considered. Such, at least, is the plan of those who established the new division or allotment of offices to be filled by popular election. It is an experiment to be tried for the first time in New York, an experiment dependent upon the correctness of the theory enunciated by a distinguished native and resident of Ohio, that "the voters can only consider one question at a time." However that may be, it is a fact that this year for the first time in New

If it comes up to the description given by the Washington Post, the new straw hat which warus the flies away from the Shakespearean brain screen of the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED is worthy of him, and sure to be a wonder and a delight. The crown is like an oldfashioned New England milk pall, and is said to be unique. The brim is bread and flat, and the ribbon very narrow, like Mr. HEED's murdered moustache. There is "an air of jauntiness" about the whole structure. It shows that the Speaker greets the summer with his usual calmness, and that his sense of beauty flourishes unabated amid the wild dances of the Buckeye

York city there will be no election for local

The Hon. TIMOTHY EBENEZER BYRNES, Sergeant-at-Arms and Captain-General of the St. Louis Convention, says that 210,000 admission tickets will be printed. The St. Louis idea insists upon a five days' Convention with three sessions a day. But what will 210,000 tickets be among so many? Why, if the 210,000 tickets were given to Ohio visitors alone, not one-fifth of the Ohio visitors would be able to get in even at a single session. The best thing to do is to held the Convention out of doors.

LANES THROUGH PUBLIC WOODS. Congressman Shafroth's Plan for Lessening the Ravages of Forest Fires.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The project of Mr. Shafroth for diminishing the destruction caused by fires on wooded public lands, which has just been favorably reported, is not wholly new, it having been introduced into the last Congress. But it has the advantage now of more mature consideration, and is also said to have been approved by the American Forestry Association. The careful study of it by the House Committee on Public Lands has also led to a division of the project into two parts. making, in fact, two bills of it, dealing with two different features of forest preservation, so that differences of opinion on either need not affect the other.

The one which is perhaps the more novel and more widely interesting is that which author-

The one which is perhaps the more novel and more widely interesting is that which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to have paths or avenues 1,000 feet wide out through the public forests, at intervals of five or ten miles. The object is to limit, the spread of fires that may occur, the theory being that they will be checked by these breaks. As the case stands now, they may burn for twenty or thirty miles without being checked, and the question is whether it is not of great public advantage to reduce that maximum amount of destruction. If possible, to perhaps a half or a fourth.

There are two points in the project which may be involved in some doubt. One is whether the scheme itself is well founded, on principle. The device of hurning tracts in advance of prairie fires and others where grass is concerned is familiar, but whether in a forest of tail trees, thazing in a high wind, the damage done by sparks and cinders would be checked by a path only 1,000 feet wide, is a matter to be considered by those who are best informed. It is also not a case of burning out a lanc 1,000 feet wide, but that of felling the trees and carrying them away; and presumably considerable undergrowth would either the left or would spring up, without constant and costly annual attention, and this might carry the fire across the swath, after all.

Again, Mr. Shafroth's project evidently involves considerable expense in any case. It provides for the sale of such timber as may be cut, or rathe, for the sale of the trees at public auction, the purchaser to take them away and clear the broad path. How thoroughly this would be done, so as to stop a forest fire even if continuing through the woods without high winds, is a question. But, in addition, it is evident that some lance would be so far from railroads or means of river transportation that no one would accept the labor for the mere value of the trees. Hence Mr. Shafroth projoses an appropriation of Sō00,000 to carry out the provisions of his bill. labor for the mere value of the trees. Hence Mr. Shafroth proposes an appropriation of \$500.000 to carry out the provisions of his bill. Hence we may look for opposition to this bill, as it proposes to pay so high a sum for guarding against contingencies. Still, it evidently has friends among these interested in forest protection, who think it would be useful in guarding against the extreme ravaces of fire. Perhaps a good plan might be toget the views on the subject of the new Forest Commission, of which Prof. Sargent is Chairman, after it has taken up the general subject of forest protection. It is probable that in some forests the privilege of cutting the lanes could be sold, and the experiment might perhaps be tried on them, thereby involving no expense. If, also, military or other guards caps be tried on them, thereby involving no expense. If, also, military or other guards for the forest reservations should be established, the objection arising from the covering of the swaths with new growth, capable of carrying fire, would be lessened.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE. Prof. Burr to Sall for Holland to Investi-

gate the Dutch Records. WASHINGTON, May 8. To-morrow the Venezuelan Commission's chief historical expert, Prof. George L. Burr, will sail for Holland to investigate the Dutch records bearing upon the Guianan boundary dispute. Prof. Burr, who holds the chair of history at Cornell University. has been in Washington for the past two months developing evidence relating to Dutch claims in South America. He is said to have extraordi nary personal qualifications for the researches he is to make at The Hague, Middleburg, Amsterdam, and other cities of the Netherlands, where documents are believed to exist which cannot fall to influence the final decision of the

In the British Blue Book nearly all the allusions to Dutch records are given in a general way, without precise reference to the volume or archives where they can be found and verified or amplified. As that Parliamentary publication also fails to give copies of important documents that in all likelihood are extant, as they are referred to by many historical writers, the Commission has deemed it advisable to have Prof. Burr make an exhaustive examination of all the evidence upon which many fline block arguments rest. Prof. Burr's studies with the Commission developed a number of statements by both English and Dutch disming to be based upon original records and an attempt will be made to settle beyond a doubt many discrepancies and inconsistencies, or to find explanations for them. In send ing this expert alread, the Venezuelan Commission gives notice that it does not propose to base its findings of fact in the dispute upon any authorities, however sminnent, but to go back to the source from which these authorities derived their information, or claimed to have done so, and ascertain with certainty the real facts.

Prof. J. Franklin Jameson of itrown University has been here for the past week pursuing a course of study similar to that of Prof. Burr among the vast amount of documents, books, and mans that have been collected. The Commission is now looking forward to the receipt of the suprementary filter lang which is Commission has deemed it advisable to have

books, and mass that have been collected. The Commission is now looking forward to the receipt of the supplementary little flook, which is promised for next week, and which is expected to contain uncetited copies of all the documents quoted in the first book, which by their incomplete condition and the suppression of portlands favorable to Venezuela caused such unfavorable comment. Soon after this appears an expert similar to Frof. Burr will probably be said to Spain. The original documents from Venezuela, which are relied upon, in part at least, to pray Venezuela's claim, are still in process of translation and may not be presented to the Commission for several weeks. lation and may not be; sion for several weeks.

A Startling Fact of Immediate Interest.

From the Dally Stockholder, The more the McMin'ey boom booms the more stagnation stagnates.

No Grover Cleveland Party. brom the Albany Keynona. One of the State departments recently sent a

bound copy of its report to "The Hon, Grover Cleveland," addressing it to his office in New York city. Yesterday the package came back to the de-"No such party."

Coff an Expensive Luxury.

From the 4th any Times Union.
The overruling of Becorder Goff's decisions in three murder cases has cost the city and county of New York more than \$50,000 in the last month, or twice his year's salary.

CANADA AWARENING.

Her Renewed Interest in Polities and in the

Propagation of New Ideas, MOSTREAL, May 6. The general election : a sight at last, and politics are in consequence sping bot. All the political cooks, young and ld, principally old, have been called in to help in preparing the dish that is to come out of the on June 23, and heaven only can tell what kind of a dish it will be. Times are hard; it is safe to say they never were harder in Canada. Sir Oliver Mowat has given a side kick to the party of independence by hinting at the existence of revolutionists in Canada. It is significant of the character of the crisis through which Canada is passing that the men holding the new ideas as to the future of the country are all standing aside and letting those who cannot understand that this is a new country and not an Old World State misdirect and mismanage things, Both State and Church Canada is governed according to Old World and old-time and not according to modern ideas. It will be strange if, in the more progressive atmosphere of American ideas, added to the economic pressure which is every day becoming more acute, there is not an outburst on this side of the line that will take a good many by surprise.

No one going through the country with eyes and ears open can fall to discern that not only is a change of some kind coming in Canada, but that it is necessary. As yet the feeling is only one of suiten discatisfaction with the way in which the affairs of the country have been managed, but it will only require a few more turns of the screw of adversity to change the passive discatisfaction into action, and then there will be a bad time for the old professional politicians. In 1837, the people of Canada rose in armed wrath against the family compact imported from England that had seized on Canada and treated it as their private domain. Sixty years, less one, have passed aince then, and apparently things have but little changed. Combinations that differ only in form from the old family compact of the days before '37 have seized on the provincial and Dominion Governments, with the patronage and salaries attached, and though they may not now be composed of men of English birth, they at all events look to England for support, insulvation, and reward. As in the times before '37, it is Canada that pays the piper.

Looking back over the period that has passed No one going through the country with eyes

for support, inspiration, and reward. As in the times before '37, it is Canada that pays the piper.

Looking back over the period that has passed since confederation, the political intelligence of the Canadian people seems to have undergone little development. There are Englishmen and Scotchmen. Irish and French, in Canada, but few Canadians, except on Dominion day and at festive gatherings. The population does not mingle, and the English-speaking Canadians, especially the English-speaking Canadians, especially the English speaking Canadians, especially the English speaking Canadians, especially the English and Sco-sh, have never ceased to arrogate to themselves the title and attributes of "the superior race." Indeed, it was a Scotch officer of the English army, Sir P. L. Macdourgal, who, when Adjutant-General of the Canadian militia, in a confidential report to the English War Office, described the French as an "inferior race." The French Canadians have never forgotten this, and they no more trust the fine phrases and pleasant words of Sir Oliver Mowat and other of the Englishespeaking politicians than President Krüger does the bland assurances of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Apart from a mere handful of interested politicians the French and English speaking populations of Canada areas far apart to day as they ever were: and the root cause of that is the English connection and the Anglomania of the wealthy and titled Canadians who spend their time and wealth in the connection and the Anglomania of the wealthy and titled Canadians who spend their time and wealth in the connection and a separate of the Canadian people, of course. The fast steamer job is to be carried out with vessels capable of carrying guns and steaming an average of twenty knot an hour. They are further to have a troop-car-

outpost, mostly at the cost of the Canadian people, of course. The fast steamer job is to be carriel out with vessels capable of carrying guns and steaming an average of twenty knots an hour. They are further to have a troop-carrying capacity of 1,500 men cach, and there are to be four of them. There is no doubt but that the English Government is anxious to increase the military establishment over here, and, with this object in view, the sending of petitions from Quebec to the Frime of Whies and from Toroito to the English War Office for the repatriation and restoration of the former 100th Royal Canadian Regiment has been stimulated. The construction of new fortifications at Quebec has also been asked for. Meanwhile an extensive reserve of quick-firing and other machine guns, with ample supplies of ammunition, has been sent out from England and put in store ready for use on vessels on the lakes. But amid the more serious preparations the burlesque element plays its part. The opera bouffe Highlanders of Montreal have lately received their feather homets, which add greatly to the would be heree and formidable appearance of these warriors; but what should inspire the army of the United States with a salurary dread of a candict with the fire-easiers of Canada is the recent order issued by the new English Adjutant-General of the Canadian militia that the corns at Ottawa hitherto known as the G. G. F. G., which being interpreted signifies the Governor-General's foot Guards, is to have for the future the soul-inspiring and blood-curdling title of "The" Guards. Nothing less than the definite article could express the allitude of the pinnacle on which it places the old G. G. F. G. s. Evidently Gen. Gasecigne thinks it could do no more, unless some day in the dim and distant future their military capiots and the proper use of the English language might entitle them to adouble "the." A foreigner and a man of the world once remarked to me apropos of what he regarded as the futile expenditure of energy on the part of humani

LIFE IN BULUWAYO.

Rapid Advance from a Matabele Krasi to a Modera Town, From the Pull Mall Garette. Buluwayo has become unexpectedly, and

through no desire on its part, the centre of

unusual interest to all British people. A little more than two years ago it was the chief kranl of old Lobenguia and his dusky warriors. Then the irrepressible Britisher stepped in claimed it for his own, and fashloned and modelled it into the semblance of a motherland township, with most of the concomitants that go to make up a civilized community. Now we are alarmed with the news that the Matabele have risen in force, and are irresistibly reminded of the struggles in the earlier parts of this century between the white pioneers and the Kaulirs.

No better idea of the position occupied by Buluwayo townsy could be obtained than by a glance through the columns of its naner. The Buluwayo through is well-printed eight-page journal, published twice weekly, and containing a brave show of advertisements as a testimony to the enterprise of the settlers. Already the editor finds cause to chasten: "There are various events occurring in Buluwayo which denote the transition of the town from the rough-and-ready period to that of the settled stage. Men are more careful in their dress, and the age of starched shirts and dress suits has arrived. The free and carefull of the settled stage. Men are more careful in their dress, and the age of starched shirts and dress suits has arrived. The free and carefuls other is relegated to the old, obstinate pioneers, who will not change. But if the change has its goed side it has also its reverse, for there is not the dependence on the word that there was in other times. The lawyers are more busy, and the reading of this or that chause is now contested, and a judicial decision obtained where previously the spirit in which the contract was entered was religiously acted up to."

What right have dress ciothes in this recital? And what connection have starched shirts with an indifference to one's word? Is it the advention the lawyers, who, unlike their English hrethren, are not above advertising their presence? Litigation would be difficult without these steps. And what has Buluwayo to do with dress ciothes? Do they did charged a similar section for suo, and to be ighted by obectneits. Modernity which is to be exceeded by a company with a capital of £30,000? This opera house is to have an object of the stainer of the lable into the semblance of a motherland township, with most of the concomitants that go to make

for instance, of the studies old pioneers who persist in turning houses after the faith avenuate make their way back matteaded to the stables? No wonder our editor calls it an "extraordinary pastime." The thing couldn't be done in London; Buluwayo must put a step to it.

One piece of gravifying news is that the Buluwayo Laundry Company "went through swimmisely, being largely over-subscribed." Buluwayo will now have the experiments of getting decently clean shirts. This it, we repeat gratifying. Dress clothes would look stranger as a second. mingly, being largely over-subscribed. Bully ways will now have the opportunity of getting decently clean shirts. This is, we repeat gratifying. Dress clothes would book strange without the complement of starched shirts. Then one finds innumerable other instances of the progress of Bullways. Some che has become bang rupt there, or gone into handalism, and a shopkeeper is already holding a clearance sale, as which enormous bargains are to be had. The Wesleyans have built a new church on Sinth avenue, and had a conversatione to relesbrate the event. Suburban resorts, too, are spitaging into existence, a certain gentleman having taken the Worsh harp fined at the fingues affiver, six miles out, with the intertim of making it a popular place for shorting marches outgrous, not home, cricker, tennes, and other essentially littlish sports.

English farmers with turn green with ency on remiting the prices paid for prestuce in Buluways, littlier realizes from is to his oid per pound, leggs are to be had for modest little same, varying from said to 12s a dozen, though this is somewhat difficult of comprehension when fowns are only worth from its did of seach. Do not the hene lay in Matabalehand a And if they do not, whence come the fowle? Cabbages, too, are at a premium, being worth from 2s to as dd each. Probably the people of Bulways dispense with butter, eggs, and cabbages as superfluons luxuries, unless they are all becoming wealthy. THEY WHIPPED THE BRITISH. Weight of Englishmon.

Petrel Jack Tars Knock Out Twice Their SAN FRANCISCO, May S .- A morning newspaper tells of a light which it says took place between British and American jack tars in

Shanghar on Washington's Birthday. The British cruiser Spartan arrived at Shanghal soon after the gunboat Petrel dropped anchor there. That there was no love lost be-tween the crews of the vessels was manifest from the start, and the officers were only polite to each other. Even politeness was forgotter on the night of Feb. 21, when the search light of the Spartan was turned on the deck of the Petrel. Every nook and corner of the little gunboat was explored by the powerful light, and then the light was withdrawn. Almost immediately it was turned on again, as if those on the Spartan wanted to see how the Yankeer

immediately it was turned on again, as if those on the Spartan wanted to see how the Yankees liked the treatment. There were mutterings among the forward hards of the Petrel and a scene of excitement on the quarter deck, where the officers were cathe ed.

Capt. Emery write a curt note to the commander of the Spartan sais sent it without loss of time. The search light was not turned on the Petrel again, and a note of apology for the discourtesy was received from the Spartan's Captain. The officers on the Petrel were satisfied, but their greetings to the Spartan's quarter-deck thereafter were stiffer than ever.

The bluejackets of the Petrel were far from satisfied, and among themselves they swore vengeance. The men had not long to walt. Eight or ten of them were seated in an upper room in a saloon on the following day when about twenty of the Spartan's men entered the barroom. The Yankees were drinking grog and singing patriotic songs up stairs, when the biggest Britishers in the intruding crow suggested throwing the Yankees through the windows. The British tars started up stairs, but none of them reached the top. The door above was opened suddenly, and through it came a shower of glasses, bottles, and cases of champagne which had been stored in the little reom. When everything that could be utilized as a weapon was gone, the American sallors came tumbling down stairs and started a hand-to-hand conflict. Knives were drawn, and the English forces were cut badly. When the English were routed half a dozen of their men lay bleeding on the floor.

The British Consul subsequently held an official inquiry, the morning newspaper says, and assessed the Spartan \$2,000 or more damages.

THE BROOKLYN'S PRIVATE TRIAT. Another Armored Croiner Nearly Ready for Service in the Navy,

PHILADELPHIA, May S .- The cruiser Brooklyn will leave Cramps' shippard at 7 o'clock to-mor-row morning for a private trial trip off the Delaware Capes. The Brooklyn is an armored cruiser of the same general type as the New York, but differs in her construction in many essential details from that crack cruiser. Shets 400 feet long, 20 feet longer than the New York; 64 feet 8 inches beam, and 24 feet mean draught. Her displacement is 0,150 tons, which is 670 tons greater than that of the New York, and the horse power called for is 18,000.

Like the New York, the Brooklyn is required to make an average speed of twenty knots as

Like the New York, the Brooklyn is required to make an average speed of twenty knots an hour for four hours. For every quarter knot made above this speed her builders will receive a bonus of \$50.000 above the contract price of the ship.

The Brooklyn has four triple-expansion engines, working in pairs on twin screws. The dimensions and arrangement of the working parts of the machinery are similar to those of the New York. The main battery consists of eight 8-inch guns—two more than carried by the New York—mounted in turrets; ten 5-inch guns mounted in sponsons on the gun deck, similar to the tweive 4-inch mounts of the New York, and sixteen 6-pounder rapid-fire and machine guns. Her protective armor consists of a nickel steel deck, 6 inches thick on the slope and 3 inches on the flat, and a water-line belt of 3-inch plates backed by a double streak of buil plating over the whole of the machinery space. Her 8-inch guns are protected by 10-inch barbettes, and the sponson armor is 4 inches thick.

The Brooklyn has three smokestacks. They are the most noticeable feature of the ship. They are extraordinarily high, the distance from the lower grate bars to the top being 100 feet. The height of the stacks detracts in a measure from the gracefulness of the vessel's appearance, and to the eve she is not so handsome as the New York. The object of this extreme height of the stacks is to secure approximately the benefits of forced draught without air pressure in the fire rooms.

Another distinguishing feature is her enormous berthing space for the crew. A thousand men can easily be berthed on the Brooklyn, and this will make her especially valuable on distant stations by enabling her to carry a considerable reserve force of men for any squadron. The contract price of the Brooklyn is \$2,986,000, exclusive of her armament. Her official trial will occur in July.

THE SWIFT OREGON.

Expected to Run Above Sixteen Knots

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8. The new battle ship Oregon had her second day's outing on the bay yesterday and a few more pounds of steam were registered in the gauge. The twin propellers went a little faster and the waves curled under the bows a little higher. The log then showed a speed of fourteen knots.

A few more turns of the propellers and the egon was making 15 knots as Oregon was making 15 knots and finally she was permitted to swing down the bay at the rate of 16 knots. The owners are quite confident that she will go faster in clear sea water. There was no attempt at forced draught and the fires were kept only at a good working heat. Even at a speed four knots faster than the previous day, there was no jar nor quiver.

To-day the Oregon had another short run down the bay and to-morrow morning she will go to see. She will be accompanied by the United States steamer Albatross and the navy yard tug Unadella, which will be the stakeboats during the official runs in Santa Barbara channel.

THE CRUISER ATLANTA.

She Is to Have Twin Screws and New Machinery and Bollers. WASHINGTON, May 8 .- Secretary Herbert has directed that the cruiser Atlanta, now lying dismantled at the New York Navy Yard, shall be converted into a twin-screw ship, with entirely new machinery of the latest design, new boilers, and a change in her battery. The expenditures on the ship will approximate \$300,000, and it will take at least one year to make the changes. For several months there has been a difference of opinion between the bureau chiefs as to the advisability of spending so much money on the vessel, but as new machinery will give her an additional knot of speed and will make her one of the best cruisers of her class in the mavy, the department has decided to practically change her propelling power. The work will begin at once at the yard and will be pushed along as speedily as the appropriations will permit. The Atlanta is one of the first vessels built for the new navy and has done more actual cruising than any of the steel ships. and a change in her battery. The expenditures

Giving the Lady the Wall. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: You printed in aturday's paper an inquiry from one "Jackson" as to the correct practice to be followed by a gentleman

to the correct practice to be followed by a gentleman when waiking with a lady. Sidewaiks for pedestrians are comparatively recent. Formerly, when all street traffic might cover the entire street, it was a mark of deference to "give one entire street, it was a mark of deference to "give one the walt." This custom has survived in the practice of the gentleman always taking the side of the walk the gentleman always taking the side of the walk the control of the second of the gentleman went abroad with a lady, the theory a gentleman went abroad with a lady, the theory as gentleman to controlling, he save her his left arm, thus let us not controlling, he can be seen the second welch always we on the left side, in a ballroom, since the possibility of needing the sword arm was not present, the gentleman gave the lady his right arm.

At present the old rules must fall, if any rule should prevail, the escott of a lady, abroad or at a ball, should uniformly ofer his right arm and walk at the left of his companion.

New York, May 5.

From the Indianapoits Journal
The large gentieman with the large diamonds
tooked admiringly at the brunette lady in creamcolored silk.

"Fine-looking woman waltzing with Brown, ain" he said to the man nearest him. "Wonder if she's married." "I believe she is just at present," was the an-

swer, and the lake breeze mouned fifully. Not Used to Bound Numbers. From the Indianapolis Journal

"Your fine," said the Judge, "will be a dollar and "Couldn't you make it 98 cents?" asked the lady who had been convicted of riding after dark with-

out a lighted lantern. A New Device of Humar, From the Tray Press.

The Livth Congress is improperly so called. No-sody knows why it Livth. It is shout time that is DIEth. Why Suffer with Mal de Mor?

From the Philadelphia Record.

"The best preventive for seasionness," says the
Manayunk Philosopher, "is to climb a tall tree and
stay there till the voyage is over."